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Sole Agents for British Columbia.

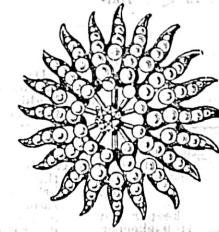
# The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 62

VICTORIA, B.C. SUNDAY, AUGUST 24 1902.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR



**DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES FINE MOUNTED JEWELRY.**

*Challoner and Mitchell.*  
47 Govt St. VICTORIA, B.C.

## New Wallpaper

LATEST DESIGNS.

PAPER HANGING DONE BY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.

JUST ARRIVED

## VICTORIA WATER

From Oberlahnstein Mineral Springs, Germany. PINTS AND SPLITS.

The Best and Cheapest Mineral Water on the Market.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

If You Have Your Wife Buy Her  
**Dixi Ceylon Tea.**  
20c., 35c., 50c. lb.

Famous for Its Excellent Drawing Qualities and Flavor.

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**  
CASH GROCERS.

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## MONTSETRAT

## LIME JUICE

Pints and Quarts.

## HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Distributing Agents

For British Columbia.

FOR SALE.

Point Ellice Boat House with boats and fittings. The boats are in good condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Also two small boat houses for sale. For particulars apply to ALLAN S. DUMBLETON, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

The Largest Collection of Indian Baskets, Curiosities and Relics.

Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slates, Inlaid Dishes, Meerschaum, Chilcat Blankets, etc. etc. at the B. C. ALASKA INDIAN BAZAAR, 43 Johnson Street.

Keep Your Poultry Healthy by using International Poultry Food, a great egg producer. A fresh lot just received. Also Lee's Lice Killer, Lambert's Death-to-Lice, Kow-Kure for Cows. Try a package with your next order. Headquarters for International Poultry Marker.

E. M. RODDEK.

No. 42 State St.

**Barley Chop**  
For fattening and keeping your horses in fine condition it cannot be equalled.

SYLVESTER FED CO., Ltd., City Market.

**Real Estate.**

Two houses in Esquimalt, near the Dry Dock, for \$100 each.

Four lots and house on Lampson street, near Esquimalt road, for \$1100.

About 4 acres fronting on the Victoria Arm, near Point Ellice bridge, for \$6,000.

**THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.**

Successors to

A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.

23 BROAD STREET.

## GODESBERGER

### Mineral Water

Used By H.M. King Edward.

.. IMPORTED BY...

**R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.**

## Cartridges & Gunpowders

Just Arrived ex "Carnavon Bay"

A Large Consignment of  
Messrs. Curtiss and Harvey's Celebrated

### "Amberite" Safety Cartridges.

Also Smokeless and Black Gunpowders.

**Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.**

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To be had at all the leading gunsmiths in the Province.

## THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL  
BUILDERS' HARWARE  
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IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS  
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LAWN MOWERS, HOSE  
[GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59.

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## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

**Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street**

**J. A. SAYWARD**

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.

### Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

It Covers Islands at the Southern End. Washington, Aug. 22.—A proclamation was issued by President Roosevelt, creating the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve. This reserve which is the first of importance in Alaska, is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the territory, and will comprise Prince of Wales island and adjacent islands to the seaward, Chicago, Kupreanof, Kulu and Zarembo islands, with many smaller islands lying further to the west.

Lieut. Emmons, of the navy, who is now engaged in the search for old Russian boundary monuments in Alaska, once made an examination of the timber resources of southeastern Alaska islands, and he urgently recommended that the Alexander Archipelago be constituted the reservation. He said that these islands contained most valuable timber, and that measures must be taken immediately to prevent depredation. His recommendation appealed to President Roosevelt strongly, for it is not too much to say that he takes a more lively interest in the needs of Alaska than any of his predecessors have taken.

None of the bona fide settlers or inhabitants of Alaska islands will be deprived of any valid rights he may possess, either under the laws of the country or under acts of Congress. Several claims have been initiated upon Chigmit and Prince of Wales islands, covering lands occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture, and these claims will be respected. Further locations, however, will come under rules that are prescribed for the same in the United States.

None of the territory comprised in the new reservation has been surveyed, and its area is unknown.

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## KILLED HIS WIFE.

Man in Portland Commits Murder and Threatens Suicide.

Portland, Aug. 22.—George Smith, colored, shot and killed his white wife this afternoon in a lodging house at the corner of Second and Couch streets. Smith, 35, was a waiter in a hotel and of the attention paid his wife by a white man. After the shooting he ran downstairs into a saloon, telling the bartender that he had killed his wife and that he intended to commit suicide. Smith then started down the street and ran into the hands of an officer, who took him to jail.

## TOO PROUD TO BEG.

Baltimore Woman Starves to Death in Her Home.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Sarah Schumacher, aged 70, was found dead in her room late last night, and her daughter, Mrs. Marion Jones, said today that Mrs. Schumacher had died from starvation. Martha Schumacher said she and her mother were too proud to tell anyone of their impoverished condition and the mother had not eaten for several days. It is said the Schumachers have well-to-do relatives at Philadelphia and in Virginia. Ill-health rendered Martha, the sole support of her mother, unable to work.

## MADE IN AUSTRIA.

Another South African Yarn in Vienna Paper.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—The Freiherr today publishes an interview with an Austrian who traveled from South Africa to England on the steamer with the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delaray. The Austrian is credited with saying that in the course of a conversation, Gen. Botha said to him: "It is probable that England has no need to refer to the Boer for advice, but the civilization of South Africa is threatened by the Kaffirs. England armed these savages, brute but untrustworthy tribes to fight for her; now the war is ended the Kaffirs have not returned their arms, but have retreated with them to inaccessible places in the mountains, where they are now threatening daily shooting, exercise and preparation for war. Unless the British authorities display the greatest energy the Kaffirs are likely to cause great trouble."

## DAN PATCH IS FAST.

But Star Pointers' Record for Mile Still Stands.

Roadville, Mass., Aug. 23.—With the best card of the week, the grand circuit meeting at the Roadville track ended this afternoon and the great feature was Dan Patch's mile in 2:00½, in his efforts to break Star Pointers' figure on this track five years ago today (1:59½). Dan Patch had a great bid in the first heat to get inside the track, going the half in 50 seconds flat, and then breaking. Driven McHenry immediately pulled up the pacer, driving him home at a jog. In the second attempt the gelding paced the mile in 2:00½, breaking in his own mark by half a second. Dan Patch had to face a strong, cold wind part of each race was started out with two running horses for pacers. After the first mile driven McHenry said the horses started away at a terrific clip and was well settled in his stride at the half mile. Just beyond that point, McHenry says, the pacer struck the brace on his gig, scratching his leg and going to the first break he has ever made. The second attempt was his second, and a quarter behind his first trial at the half. He came home at what looked a record-breaking clip, but the jockey said the time was 2:00½. The time by quarters: First, 39; half, 1:00½; three-quarters, 1:30½.

## GERMANY AND ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel's Visit to the Kaiser.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—Gilded masts are being set up along Unter den Linden in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy on Thursday next. The program for the King's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a gala performance at the opera, will end on Saturday with the great full parade of troops on the Tempelhof field.

The object of King Victor Emmanuel's visit, as explained at the Italian embassy, is simply to make his first call since his last upon his friend the Emperor. Such is the only purpose of his visit to Russia, it is stated, and it is quite probable that the King will visit France next year.

Austria is not likely to be visited by King Victor Emmanuel, for the reason that Emperor Francis Joseph never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna because he wished to avoid offending the Kaiser by seeing King Humbert in Russia.

As King Victor Emmanuel on his visit to Berlin will be attended by the Italian premier, the relations between Italy and Germany will naturally be negotiated, but everything approaching negotiations with a definite object grew out of the Emperor's personal idea and are not official and the fruitlessness of making the same already well understood by the ministers. In the rest, the Berliners are looking forward to a brilliant show and olio in which anticipates a warlike series of functions which it must attend.

Boys' School Suits, sizes 22 to 30, half price for cash. B. Williams & Co.

## AGAINST TRUSTS.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Passes Resolution on Subject.

St. Paul, Aug. 22.—When the trans-Mississippi Congress was called together today for the closing session, J. M. Gardner, of St. Louis, moved the adoption of resolutions which he presented. These slightly differed from the Wilmot resolution earlier in the session, and precipitated another lively debate. The point of discussion was more whether the proposition would be generally adopted, and the only purpose of his motion was to have it voted on. A vote was finally reached before 11 o'clock, and by a vote of 20 to 19 the resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the trust system has been, and is a menace to our Republican institutions, and

"Whereas, if allowed to continue to grow, combining and restraining of trade and the elimination of competition, the wealth of the entire country will be concentrated in the hand of a few, and

"Whereas, the said combinations are calculated to destroy the ambition of the youth of the country, it being well understood that men of this country have made it great; therefore be it resolved,

"Resolved, that if in the wisdom of the National Congress the laws on the statute books are insufficient to suppress this growing evil, that other stringent and efficient laws be speedily enacted."

## GOOD HEALTH FOR CAPITAL.

Manliness and health is the ambition of people the most vital question in the world and nature affords no more efficient strengthener for the system and restorer for the nerves than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Nerve Food is a tonic and restorer. It forms new, red corpuscles in the blood, creates new, healthy nerve cells and puts into the system the snap, energy and vitality that defeat disease.

NEW MAINE.  
U. S. Battleship Has Successful Trial Trip.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 23.—The new first class battleship Maine had a successful trial trip today.

## THE UNKNOWN OCEAN.

Nordenskjold's Expedition Has Done Good Work.

Stockholm, Aug. 23.—The new first class battleship Maine had a successful trial trip today.

MEASURING BY PHOTOGRAPHY. A New Method for Tailors Invented in Paris.

A new method of measuring for tailors has been patented in Paris. The person to be measured is placed before the camera, and a network of lines is projected over the person, which is photographed at the same time. The network then serves as a standard. Certain artifices are necessary to obtain a complete result; thus, certain hidden parts, like the arm pits, etc., must be indicated by objects visible from without; and, finally, several views from must be taken from various positions. The subject is also fitted with a sort of harness which indicates points of communication. These points may, however, be marked directly on the person instead. The relative positions of the camera, the network, and the subject are carefully adjusted so that the subject appears always on the same scale, and then the photograph is taken from the various necessary standpoints.

## OIL FUEL.

General Manager of Grand Trunk on Its Use.

Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, writes as follows to the London Financial News, on the subject of the oil fields in Texas, and the application of oil to traction purposes: "We made considerable progress in this direction while I had the management of the Southern Pacific company, having equipped in the neighborhood of 120 locomotives with oil burners. Four barrels of oil are considered the equivalent of a ton of coal for steam-producing purposes, and as our coal cost us an average of \$6 per ton in California, and about \$2 per ton in Texas, and I made contracts for oil on the basis of 20 cents per barrel, you may easily estimate the economies to be obtained in the substitution of oil for coal in locomotive service. The principal expense in connection therewith is the building of tanks for storage purposes. These we constructed at fuel station points, with a capacity of some 40,000 barrels. The appliance for burning oil can be placed on an engine at a total cost not exceeding \$100 per engine. We have also made tanks for the substitution of petroleum for coal on the Grand Trunk railway, although if our Ontario oil fields were ever to reach a development of any magnitude we might well do so. As you are aware, we buy coal at the Detroit river for from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton, and the freight on coal is added to the cost of the oil itself, which makes the present cost for coal. There are some disadvantages in the use of oil in the effect of the extreme variations of temperature on the fire-box and boiler, which adds to the expense of their maintenance; but this is not of sufficient importance to offset the advantage in the use of oil in places where the cost of fuel has reached any material figure."

## DRIVEN FROM FRANCE.

Works of Grande Chartreuse Going to Switzerland.

One of Mr. Cuthbert's ideas is to make Victoria a link in the great chain of tourist attractions of the West, and have the thousands of holiday seekers who yearly pour into California return by way of Victoria and the Canadian Pacific route through the Rocky mountains. This round trip would beyond doubt be the finest in America or perhaps in the world.

Victoria undoubtedly possesses unsurpassed features as an objective point for holiday-seekers, and tourists. The climate is devoid of extremes and spring comes practically the only two seasons that are known there. In five years the temperature has never risen above 78 degrees, and the warm Japanese current flowing past Vancouver Island keeps the winter temperature above the freezing point.

## A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

From Beacon Hill park can be seen on one hand the rugged, snow-clad Olympics, and on the other, 100 miles in the distance beyond the island-studded sea of Juan de Fuca, the lordly Mount Rainier. Victoria has all the manners and customs, are of English character. The city has not the hustling business methods of Chicago, nor the nerve-destroying habits of New York. Travellers visiting Victoria, with its quaint homes and streets, picturesque surroundings, and British institutions, may imagine themselves for the time being a tourist in the British Isles. The city is the capital of British Columbia, having the magnificient parliament and government buildings, in centre, surrounded by beautiful grounds.

## GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC.

The naval station at Esquimalt is the North Pacific depot of 41st Majesty's navy, is situated within four miles of Victoria, and is connected by electric car with Victoria. The Garrison of Esquimalt, and is visited every day by tourists from all over the world.

The drives around the city, and the views afforded of the straits with the Olympic mountains were declared by the Prince of Wales and by Li Hung Chang to be the finest in the world.

Mr. Cuthbert will remain in the city after a week, and will return to the Coast by the C. P. R., making stops at Calgary, where he will lecture on Victoria, his lectures being given in aid of local charities at those points. Mr. Cuthbert illustrates his lectures with a number of splendid lantern slide views of the city of Victoria and vicinity.

## BERTI BERTI.

A Cause of Obscure and Deadly

From Daily Mail.

Beri-beri, an obscure and deadly malady, has long been known among the natives of Burma, Ceylon, the West Indies, and the Malay Peninsula and a number of cases have been treated in the Kuanzong Hospital. They have come under the observation of a young scientist, Capt. E. R. Host of the Indian Medical Service. Some time ago Capt. Host noticed a connection between the disease and the eating of partially fermented rice.

He then began to work feeding foods upon what he believed to be the cause of the malady. He soon had cases among these birds of what, in its intestinal lesions and general symptoms, he found to be identical with beri-beri. He then inoculated healthy fowls with blood of human beri-beri patients, when they developed the same symptoms as when inoculated from their fermenting rice flocks. He has communicated his observations to the Indian Medical Gazette, the scientific medical organ in India. His discovery hints at the disease being caused by a microbe in the blood, derived from fermented rice. It explains the hitherto not understood fact that only natives living in damp tropical regions where fermented rice liquor is largely consumed are liable to the malady, also why it is that women and children, who consume less rice liquor than their husbands and fathers, are also less often attacked.

## Summer Sale of Suits at Fit-Form, 73 Government Street.

The Tourist association of Victoria is doing excellent work, but a store like that of Weiler Bros. is an advertisement of which no city need be ashamed.

Tourists and other visitors, are cordially invited to view the five spacious and well stocked show rooms in the Weiler block.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One dose, small price. Small dose, small pill.

## "Victoria the City Beautiful."

Winnipeg Free Press So Names The Capital of British Columbia.

What Mr. Herbert Cuthbert Is Accomplishing In the Prairie Province.

If Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, traveling representative of the Tourist association and doing work that secures the "written up" that the Winnipeg Free Press has given the city, his visit to the Capital of the Prairie province would have been worth a great deal to Victoria. Under the heading "Victoria The City Beautiful," the Free Press says:

That Western cities like Victoria must possess an individuality peculiarly its own, is an impression that invariably grows upon the tourist. While Winnipeg is one of the most remarkable examples of this fact, there is probably one other Western city that rivals it in possessing distinctive features that are all its own, and that city is Victoria, B. C. More tourists from the East and from our own city have this year visited the Pacific Coast than ever before, and the agents that own the spots which form the capital of the Coast province are in personal contact with the public.

That Victoria is the most remarkable city that has visited the Douglas gardens, which is to be held in aid of the mission work. The garden party will be formally opened by Mayor Hayward.

The meeting of ladies will be held at the home of Mrs. Grant, Point Ellice, on Thursday afternoon, which will be the occasion of one of Mrs. Rutherford's talks to mothers. On Friday afternoon a mass meeting of children in the Metropolitan school room will be addressed by Mrs. Rutherford.

## DOUGLAS GARDENS.

New Pictures and New Songs to Be Presented All This Week.

The attendance at the Douglas summer gardens during the past week was much better than the previous week, and in order to keep up the excellence of the entertainment, and also to ensure a continuance of the public patronage, it has been decided to continue the moving pictures and illustrated songs for one week more. This will be the week of the grand opening of the new illustrated songs to be introduced by Mr. J. L. Loring to-morrow evening.

The police force should be read in full by every police force in the city without exception and every occurrence of importance should be reported to headquarters.

But if a chief has sufficient assurance the gist of everything will be passed before him, and his attention will be specially called to whatever ought to be read in extensive. And I ought to add my knowledge of the police force in this regard, as I have been a chief for many years and have been in the force for over 20 years. And so on. A chief will thus gain a general view and maintains a general control. He sends for different superintendents and inspectors as these questions arise, and arrives at a decision respecting them.

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When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

## FORECAST OF IMPERIAL PROGRESS

### Speech Delivered Seventeen Years Ago and Its Relevancy Today.

This is not an inappropriate time to recall an eloquent speech on "The British Empire, Federation, and Foreign Affairs," which was delivered by the late Mr. Joseph Cowen at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on November 18th, 1885. He said:

What is the British Empire? We want to consolidate the power, and uphold the honor of our country. We desire power, not for the display of Imperial arrogance or exclusiveness; but for the maintenance of international rights and the fulfillment of international duties. The sentiment of Empire is innate in Britons; and we are under obligations to see that it is not played upon for unworthy purposes. Now, what is the British Empire? The words are often used, but not often uttered. There is a tale told of an Englishman who, when unexpedient, referred to the president of the Colonial Department, asked his secretary to get a map of the world into his room, as he wanted to see where the places were situated that he had to rule. A decent gazetteer would also, he thought, be serviceable. The British dominions embrace one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly one-fourth of its population. They cover 3½ millions of square miles in America; over a quarter of a million in Africa; over a million and a half in Asia; and three millions in Australia. The total area is 8,000,000 square miles, or three times the extent of the United Kingdom. That is to say, every square mile of land we have at home, we have 65 square miles across the seas. The population is estimated at over 310,000,000, and includes men of all colors—white, black, red and yellow—and all creeds. The Queen rules over nearly one-third more Mussulmans than the Sultan does; she has over one-third more Mahomedan than Christian subjects; and as many believers in Brahmin as in Mahomet and Christ put together. There is no nation in the world that has had an Empire which has equalled in extent and population, in industrial enterprise and wealth since the world began. There has never been one that approximated to it in self-government. It is that faculty and habit of independence, which has been spun into the staple of our being, that has given such boundless vitality to the English race, and conferred upon them the uttermost parts of the earth as an inheritance. Wherever the trace of her widely-spread web extends, her responsibility is carried. She is here a child, there a boy, and again a man of defense—the ocean. She has not only to mount guard upon it, and all its out-works and dependencies, but she has long and intricate lines of communication to keep open and intact. This involves exceptional responsibilities, and necessitates wariness, energy, and spirit. There are broad distinctions between the British and other Empires—ancient and modern. It is more scattered. It has, for instance, four thousand frontiers, touching at one or more points, nearly every civilized State and innumerable savage tribes. Such expanded and undulating borders, and such varied and uncertain neighbors, involve us in constantly recurring conflicts, which make less figure in our annals than they do in our estimates. Physically, Great Britain is an island; but, strategically, she is a great Continental Power. Other great States are more homogeneous and their frontiers less exposed. This is true of Russia, China, and the United States. France, Germany, Italy, Austria, France, and Austria. The British Empire combines the trading, colonizing and military characteristics of the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Romans. Its citizens have carried into their struggles with the untried and the unknown in their distant dependences the national gifts and political virtues acquired by a long practice of liberty.

To keep free and safe our ocean interests, on which the Empire depends for its existence, we require to be prepared, at sea, garrisons, and coaling stations along the routes into which trade has settled. There are five such main lines, intersected with naval and military stations. The first, the oldest, and the shortest, but not the least important, route is to Canada. It is 2,000 miles long, between the nearest points in England and Newfoundland. There is one station on it, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where there is an extensive dock-yard and military depot. The second line is to the West Indies. It is 3,000 miles long, between the nearest points. On it there are four stations—Bermuda, the Bahamas (the first point discovered by Columbus), Jamaica, and Antigua. There is an iron dry dock at Bermuda, which was made at Liverpool at a cost of £300,000. The British trade passing over these two routes amounts to upwards of 200 million pounds a year, and will increase. When the Canadian inter-Colonial Railway is developed, and the Panama Canal is opened, it will be the best and quickest route to the North Pacific. The third line is to the East through the Suez Canal. By this it is 4,000 miles to India, and 9,000 to Australia. On it there are seven stations—Gibraltar, a strongly fortified place; Malta, where we have a naval establishment at least half the size of that of Sheerness; Aden; Cape Comorin; Singapore; Hongkong; and the King George's Sound in Western Australia. This long chain of stations gives a good idea of the precautions taken to secure the safety of British commerce. Singapore is not only a great naval, but a great commercial, emporium, and is destined to be the chief port of the whole Malay Peninsula, and give it arts and civilization; while Cape Comorin and Trincomalee are the keys to the farther East. The fourth line is to the South and East by the Cape of Good Hope, and on it there are six stations—Sierra Leone and St. Simon's Bay on the African mainland; the islands of Ascension and St. Helena off the coast; Mauritius; and King George's Sound. British trade to the value of £300,000,000 annually passes these two routes. The fifth line is round Cape Horn to the Pacific in Australia. It is 10,000 miles long, and £45,000,000 worth of trade passes over it. It utilizes two of the Cape line stations—Ascension and Sierra Leone, and it has three others—the Falkland Islands, (over our conquest of which Dr. Johnson lavished so much eloquence and philosophy); Sydney, and Fiji. Besides these stations, we have a number of naval outposts capable of storing considerable supplies of all naval and military requisites. We have also a dockyard at Yokohama; Esquimalt, a land-locked harbor in Vancouver Island; Hongkong; and Fernando Po, in the Big Island. There we will be an Empire with more ships in the world, and if we were at war with a great Power, it would tax the combined skill and resources of the Colonists and the Mother Country to prevent it being pierced in a vital part.

Our safety is in our fleet. It is the visible bond which secures the union. But for it we could be denuded of our possessions. England will be the victim of the sea when she shall have ceased

## Hazelton Has Been Floated

### News Came Yesterday That She Was Again In Commission.

### A Number of Ocean Steamers Called at the Outer Docks Yesterday.

The river steamer Hazelton, which met with a mishap on the Skeena river and sank while loading wood at one of the stations, has been floated and is again in commission. This news was received yesterday by Mr. George Cunningham, of Messrs. Cunningham & Son, owners of the steamer. The telegram advised of the floating of the steamer says she is again in commission, so her injury could not have been very serious. The Hazelton is a new steamer, having been built here last winter for the Skeena river route.

### OFF DAYS.

Few Movements of Ships in This Vicinity—Shawmut's Visit.

The last few days have been quiet ones in so far as marine movements are concerned; in fact, there has been little doing along the docks. Yesterday was somewhat of an improvement. The big freighter Shawmut was at the outer docks during the afternoon, coming from the Sound on her way to the Orient. To take on her stores, the crew were brought over by the last N. P. & N. vessel. The Duke of Fife, and left here, as it was feared that if they were taken to the American side, the alien labor law would interfere with the placing of them on the steamer. The Shawmut, however, has carried a full white crew, but the owners say they cannot continue to do this and compete with the other Pacific liners, who employ Chinese and Japs.

The only other deep sea vessels touching here yesterday were the collision Telfair and Tigris, which passed on the Sound from Nootka on Friday. She is continuing to the Orient. The tug Pilot, with the barge Potter loaded with concentrates from the Treadwell mine for the Tacoma smelter, was reported at Comox yesterday, and the tug Tyee came over to take the Potter to Tacoma. The Pilot was expected early this morning with her tow. After discharging the concentrates the Pilot will come here to enter the dock for repairs.

Another vessel looked for early this morning is the Pacific Coast company's Valencia, which arrived on the Sound from Nootka on Friday. She is continuing to the Orient. The tug Pilot, with the coal portuguese.

Many visited the outer wharf yesterday afternoon to take a look at the Shawmut, the 18,000-ton freighter, en route to China and Japan. While certainly not a thing of beauty, the huge proportions of the steamer dwarfed to no inconsiderable degree the ocean dock and warehouses. Like the big trees of California, it required two looks before the end of the vessel could be seen.

### WRANGEL NARROWS.

United States Officers to Report on Proposed Aids to Navigation.

Major Mills sent a party to survey the Wrangel narrows on the strait, which once commanded the respect, and defined the power, of kings. Venice, who held the Euphrates, and held the glorious East in fee. Florence, who was famous in trade as in letters; Guelph the Superb, who shook the thrones of Catecchia; those maritime Mahomedans, the Moors, the "mildest mannered men who ever scuttled ships or cut a throat," where are they all now? I could push the inquiry further back, and gather confirmation for my argument from the mythic annals of decades of centuries and nations, as they "spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change." Phoenicia, the first pilot in the stream of history, who, while all the world was with her, went towards the sun, and, in the dust, without the record of a written line or a chiselled stone, The glory that was Greece, and the power that was Rome, have vanished. And why? Because, intoxicated with success and insolence, they gave themselves up to the Delphic charms of luxury. Their garments were all fringes, and their meals all saucers." Ease, evanescence, andupidity blinded them. They turned too self-assured and self-indulgent to protect the Empire. They crumbled, then scattered, then fell. They crumbled, then fell, and moral, and it is this. It is done, goes from a people, trade goes. What has been, will be. If England is to keep her commerce, she must keep her Empire; and she can only do that by paying off steady and sufficient premium against risks; in other language, by being resolved to enforce her rights, and prepared to defend her interests.

### PARIS SKY SCRAPERS.

It Yields the Beautiful to the Practical.

Sky scrapers, so long a nightmare to sensitive Parisians, are destined to become a reality. A few practically inclined architects who have been making strong efforts to induce the city to adopt a more utilitarian building standard, met with success at a recent meeting of the council, when a decree was signed taking off the restricted limit on the height of buildings in the business district.

The new rule also permits further emancipation in the form of artistic extensions and projections beyond the old building lines—an innovation capable of causing the older generations of architects and city fathers to turn in their graves with horror.

M. Bouvard, director of the city architectural department, and M. Bonnard, architect attached to the Elysee palace, are the originators of the movement, which has resulted in the decree. While they declare that it is certain Paris will not become "a fantastic mud-like New York or Chicago," they also assert that the measure responds to a great need of the times.

"Already several scores of requests have been received for permission to erect fifteen-story structures," said Bonnard. "The wholesale district, especially the Rue Réaumur and the Rue Montmartre, will probably be transformed within a few years. The innovation will likely prove unwelcome to the majority of Parisians, but it represents a commercial necessity of the times. The values of ground space have enormously increased of late."

No opposition has been made to the bill, which will quietly become law.

### MARINE NOTES.

Two of the latest charters to be announced are those of the British ship Lamora, 2,160 tons, and the British ship Bankleigh, 1,420 tons. Both vessels are consigned to Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans, the former loading first at Glasgow and the latter at Liverpool only. Both bring general merchandise.

Steamer New England has reached

Vancouver from the Northern halibut banks with 110,000 pounds of halibut.

The steamer Kingfisher, built in San Francisco, to be operated in conjunction with the New England, is due from the

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### BARGAIN DAY SONNET.

And if the 27 Cents were mine  
The Lambert Hose to purchase for mine  
For Gloves at 40 Cents I still would  
For Summer Shirts still I'd vainly pine:  
And I'd filled you Walstoat's gracious  
line.  
Might I not still for Paten Kida make  
Or, having these, lift yet my piteous  
tone for some sartorial symphony divine?  
For what are Hoss to him who lacks the  
Shoes,  
Or Soes to him who still must gloveless  
go?  
Or why twixt varied footwear should I  
choose?  
What maynaught of Fancy Walstoats  
know?  
Ah me! with longing great and fortune  
small  
In choosing one I must forego them all.  
VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of August, 1902.  
(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the  
Department of Marine and Fisheries  
(Ottawa).)

The tides used is Pacific standard for the

120 meridian west. It is counted from 0

to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Hon. J. A. Simpson, Secretary of the  
Board of Education of San Francisco,  
Cal., writes:

"I have found Peruana an ideal tonic.  
Some months ago I suffered with neu-  
rasthenia (systemic catarrh), caused  
by too close application to office work.  
My system seemed worn out and I left  
far from well. I found Peruana beat-  
ed me very much. It built up the  
entire system and made me feel like a  
new man. I believe it is well worthy  
the high praise bestowed upon it."

J. A. SIMPSON.

[See's B'd of Education, San Francisco.]

### NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



J. A. SIMPSON.

[See's B'd of Education, San Francisco.]

### Pacific Coast Steamship Co. For South Eastern Alaska.

#### LEAVE VICTORIA.

Cottage City, 6 a. m., Sept. 1, 13, 25.  
Leave Seattle.

S. S. Spokane, Cottage City, City of Se-  
attle or City of Poukepa, 9 p. m. Aug. 23, 27,  
31, Sept. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

FOR NOME.

Leave Seattle.

Senator, 9 p. m. Aug. 15, Sept. 14, Oct.

10.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria.

City of Puebla, Guanilla or Queen, carry-  
ing 11, B. M. Mail, 8 p. m. Aug. 22, 26,  
Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26 and every fifth day  
thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with  
company's steamer for Port of Southern  
California and Honolulu Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or  
sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Agents.

### THE A1 SHIP Bankleigh.

1540 Tons.

Will leave Liverpool about

October 15th for Victoria, B.C.

For rates apply to

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Time Table.—Effective July 25th, 1902.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY

DIRECT. Lv. Victoria. Lv. Vancouver. 1 a. m. 11 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE—113 James Street, Seattle. M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.

Princess May ... Aug. 25 Aug. 25

Leave Victoria. Leave Vancouver.

C. W. MILLER, Assistant General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts.

D. C. DUNN, Gen. Pass. Agent

San Francisco.

To Ahousat and intermediate points, 1st.

To Ahousat and intermediate points

# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the cities of the United States at the following rates):

One year ..... \$6.00

Six months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.50

Six months ..... .75

Three months ..... .50

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.

READING NOTICES—20c. per line each insertion, or \$2 per line per month.

TRANSIENTS AND LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS—10c. per line for first insertion and for each subsequent consecutive insertion, otherwise 15c. per line each insertion. Preferred position extra, according to page, etc.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT on yearly and half-yearly contracts. For rates, etc., apply at the office.

FINANCIAL INSURANCE and COMMERCIAL REPORTS—10c. per line for 100 lines or under; over 100 lines, 10c. per cent. discount on each additional 100 up to 600; 600 lines or over, 10c. per line. Reports published in the Daily will be inserted in one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per cent. additional to the Daily rate.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASSIFIED)—One cent a word each insertion; 10c. per cent. discount for six or one consecutive insertions. Cash with order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c.

BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Of four lines or under, 2c. per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS—\$1 each, including insertion in the Daily and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.

## \$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

## AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

It is gratifying to note the interest that is at present being exhibited in the subject of agriculture. That British Columbia should send many hundreds of thousands of dollars out of its bounds for agricultural supplies is unreasonable as well as unnecessary. It is true that we cannot claim to be an agricultural country in the sense that Ontario or Manitoba are agricultural, but these communities not only produce sufficient for home consumption, but also annually export many millions of dollars of their surplus products to other countries. Within our bounds, however, there is sufficient land to grow all, and more than all, we consume. The question is: How is this land to be utilized so as to accomplish the result we are seeking to achieve? The suggestion that the government should devise a scheme for placing practical farmers on small holdings is a wise one, but where on Vancouver Island can we find areas of land that are suitable for this purpose? For

some years colonies of Scandinavians have occupied lands at Cape Scott, on Vancouver Island, and at Bella Coola, on the Mainland, but as yet they have added but little, if any, to the supply of saleable agricultural products. Fishing and lumbering occupy most of their time. These colonies are too far removed from a market and are not in touch with transportation facilities. The same is true in a lesser degree of Alberni, where earnest endeavors have been made for many years to settle and cultivate the agricultural lands, but so far with no satisfactory results. The trouble is that all the known crown lands on Vancouver Island suitable for agriculture are more or less heavily timbered, and it is a life's work for a man without capital to bring any considerable amount of such land into a state of cultivation. Hence if we rely upon this source of addition to our cultivable areas, a generation will pass before much is accomplished. If it is possible, however, to arrange for the securing of small holdings in settled communities, adjacent to markets, there is no question that a few years would show a decided decrease in agricultural imports, and the general prosperity of the province would be benefited by the retention of the monies now being sent outside. As the provincial government have not outlined the plan which Hon. Mr. Prentice has intimated had been prepared, of course it is impossible to discuss it; but if it has, for its object the acquisition of lands from large holders throughout the province, and their division into small holdings, such as suggested, it will be productive of the best results. It would then be possible to dispose of them to practical farmers on terms that would permit them to earn principal and interest payments from the land itself. Such a plan would be possible to a limited extent on Vancouver Island and the lower Mainland, but it would find its best field of operation in the interior, especially in Yale district, where agricultural areas of large extent are lying idle and unproductive because of the impossibility of their present owners cultivating them, either for lack of capital or paucity of labor. Another matter that should engage the at-

tention of the Agricultural Department is the subject of irrigating the lands of the dry belt. In some of the Western States and in California many hundreds of thousands of acres of desert land have been made to yield generous crops through the aid of artesian water supply. Attempts have been made in the past to sink artesian wells in the vicinity of Kamloops and Ashcroft, but without success. It is not to be taken as conclusive, however, that such sources of water supply do not exist in the dry belt, and further examination should be made. If it could be demonstrated that artesian water for irrigation abounded in the dry belt, there would be no lack of land for thousands of farmers within easy reach of railroads and markets.

## THE MEASURE OF GAIN.

An exchange takes account of the improvement of society, and although its remarks are applied specially to the United States, they are not inapplicable to Canada as well:

It is a pleasant holiday reflection, made in thankfulness but not boastfully, that among the great forces of our time and of our country are these:

1. The social welfare of the masses continues to deepen and to spread. The practical art of living healthily and well is acquired every year by an increasing multitude. The battle against over ignorance and neglect goes on at a rapid rate. The American children of today have not only a better chance of healthful life than the children of any preceding generation had, but they have also a more natural childhood; more of them grow up close to nature; more of them have good training and a fair start in life. So, too, the building up of American womanhood goes on. A samer and better-balanced and more cheerful social life exists in almost every part of the land than existed a generation ago. Let any man who is world-weary, and who by reason of his own dispositions or of the society that he sees in densely settled cities, wanders in Europe to escape from himself or from his social fears—let any such man go into a hundred small towns in any dozen of our great commonwealths. He will find that civilization, far from being outgrown, is only beginning for the great masses of mankind. He will see a more hopeful and inspiring spectacle than any social philosopher has yet written about.

2. The next great force of American life is the spirit of independence, or every man's right and his attitude and work for his own development and for the good of his fellows along the line of the least resistance. It is this fundamental quality of democratic society that is making us the most efficient people in the world for all practical tasks.

3. The growth of the religion of honest dealing and of good deeds is bringing a higher ethical standard, although the authority of dogmatic religion declines. That is very well so far as it goes. It might be taken as fairly descriptive of the social progress of the latter half of the nineteenth century in all the English-speaking countries. But it is not to be questioned that society today shows a deep imprint of utilitarian philosophy, that system which makes enlightened self interest the only rule of conduct, and finds in that, the motive power of every human action. If we look at the different classes in society, we find them dominated by class consciousness, that is to say, a determination to exclude from the sympathy of their members and all who do not belong to the same class. Thus we find all the virtues of human sympathy extended to members of their own class, but ruthless cruelty and injustice to members of any other class. The explanation of this phenomenon seems to be the conception that their own interests are bound up with those of their class, and an inability to live above that conception. Are altruism and philanthropy for the sake of the other people increasing, or are we becoming all the time more self-centred and oblivious to what does not concern ourselves? Some time ago we remember reading an article which discussed the progress of practical philanthropy in one of the great American cities. It arrived at the conclusion that, while practical philanthropy was on the increase, the spirit of charity was on the decrease. It was argued that an aesthetic disregard of pain and poverty was at the bottom of most efforts to remove them, where it was not merely the love of human experimenting which inspired philanthropic movements. It went on to claim that the modern type of well-to-do men and women in every class of society were developing, through their unquestioned enjoyment of greater comfort, that complete self-alienation from the sufferings of others which we associate particularly with the character of the ancient Greeks. Everyone must have noticed that it is in times of misfortune that families draw closest together. Many an ancient and deep-rooted feud has been forgotten at an open grave, or in some time of calamity and affliction. And if that is true of families, might not the converse be true of the great human family, that uninterrupted material prosperity and well being had a tendency to loosen the bonds between the great brotherhood of mankind, and that society was beginning to reflect this result of unexampled material prosperity? There are fortunately evidences which point the other way also. But to cite material prosperity and advancement, and even an increase in that honesty of dealing which is the best policy, independently of their influence upon character and benevolence, as the summa bonum of social progress, is more an instance of the habit of mind we have been describing than an indication that it is not increasing in society.

4. THE REAL QUESTION.

The American newspapers which are making a great to do about the Americanization of the Canadian Northwest through an influx of population from the United States, are upon a wrong scent. They are suffering from their usual lack of proportion. An agricultural country is never a densely populated country, and it becomes less so as machinery takes the place of manual labor in agriculture. Twenty thousand, forty thousand, one hundred thousand people would form a very small proportion of the people of Canada, even if they remained alien in sentiment and sympathy from the country of their adoption. This, however, they do not do. Experience has shown that Americans of the best type, and there is none better than the prosperous farmers who are pouring in Northwest, make very fair Canadians in a short space of time. The great increase of population which this invasion of agriculturists will bring about, will be in the distributing, exporting, and manufacturing centres. It is much more important to Canada to

keep these distributing, exporting, and manufacturing centres in Canada than to proselytize the men engaged in raising Canadian wheat. Every energy of the country should be bent to seeing that the wealth of our great wheat fields, and of our mines and forests, builds up Canada, and not the United States. The danger lies in Minneapolis being the commercial capital of Manitoba, not in Minnesota settling upon Manitoba's plains. One Minnesota paper says:

At the present time manufacturers in the two cities are, without exception, crowded with orders. They are not seeking business, and in many cases are actually turning it away. But the Manufacturers' association realized that this cannot continue indefinitely, and that a change of market must be taken. The words, "markets must now be found for surplus manufactures, though factories are now running overtime to fill orders."

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An exchange takes account of the improvement of society, and although its remarks are applied specially to the United States, they are not inapplicable to Canada as well:

It is a pleasant holiday reflection, made in thankfulness but not boastfully, that among the great forces of our time and of our country are these:

1. The social welfare of the masses continues to deepen and to spread. The practical art of living healthily and well is acquired every year by an increasing multitude. The battle against over ignorance and neglect goes on at a rapid rate. The American children of today have not only a better chance of healthful life than the children of any preceding generation had, but they have also a more natural childhood; more of them grow up close to nature; more of them have good training and a fair start in life. So, too, the building up of American womanhood goes on. A samer and better-balanced and more cheerful social life exists in almost every part of the land than existed a generation ago. Let any man who is world-weary, and who by reason of his own dispositions or of the society that he sees in densely settled cities, wanders in Europe to escape from himself or from his social fears—let any such man go into a hundred small towns in any dozen of our great commonwealths. He will find that civilization, far from being outgrown, is only beginning for the great masses of mankind. He will see a more hopeful and inspiring spectacle than any social philosopher has yet written about.

2. The next great force of American life is the spirit of independence, or every man's right and his attitude and work for his own development and for the good of his fellows along the line of the least resistance. It is this fundamental quality of democratic society that is making us the most efficient people in the world for all practical tasks.

3. The growth of the religion of honest dealing and of good deeds is bringing a higher ethical standard, although the authority of dogmatic religion declines.

That is very well so far as it goes. It might be taken as fairly descriptive of the social progress of the latter half of the nineteenth century in all the English-speaking countries. But it is not to be questioned that society today shows a deep imprint of utilitarian philosophy, that system which makes enlightened self interest the only rule of conduct, and finds in that, the motive power of every human action. If we look at the different classes in society, we find them dominated by class consciousness, that is to say, a determination to exclude from the sympathy of their members and all who do not belong to the same class. Thus we find all the virtues of human sympathy extended to members of their own class, but ruthless cruelty and injustice to members of any other class. The explanation of this phenomenon seems to be the conception that their own interests are bound up with those of their class, and an inability to live above that conception. Are altruism and philanthropy for the sake of the other people increasing, or are we becoming all the time more self-centred and oblivious to what does not concern ourselves? Some time ago we remember reading an article which discussed the progress of practical philanthropy in one of the great American cities. It arrived at the conclusion that, while practical philanthropy was on the increase, the spirit of charity was on the decrease. It was argued that an aesthetic disregard of pain and poverty was at the bottom of most efforts to remove them, where it was not merely the love of human experimenting which inspired philanthropic movements. It went on to claim that the modern type of well-to-do men and women in every class of society were developing, through their unquestioned enjoyment of greater comfort, that complete self-alienation from the sufferings of others which we associate particularly with the character of the ancient Greeks. Everyone must have noticed that it is in times of misfortune that families draw closest together. Many an ancient and deep-rooted feud has been forgotten at an open grave, or in some time of calamity and affliction. And if that is true of families, might not the converse be true of the great human family, that uninterrupted material prosperity and well being had a tendency to loosen the bonds between the great brotherhood of mankind, and that society was beginning to reflect this result of unexampled material prosperity? There are fortunately evidences which point the other way also. But to cite material prosperity and advancement, and even an increase in that honesty of dealing which is the best policy, independently of their influence upon character and benevolence, as the summa bonum of social progress, is more an instance of the habit of mind we have been describing than an indication that it is not increasing in society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

INITIATION OF MONEY GRANTS.

Sir—I do not want to enter into a controversy with any one, and therefore shall permit my letter on "Government by Caucus" to stand side by side with your reply to it, and let your readers judge between us, only to say that you all agree with me in your one point. You say of my letter: "He speaks of the initiation of money grants by the executive as the safeguard of responsible government, as though that was the only way in which the representatives of the people could be held responsible." Scrutator

is right in his statement.

RELEASER OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

Sir—I think it was Pope who wrote that "tools rush in where angels fear to tread." I have never heard that celestial attributes are among your many virtues, but I do know that the individual who has signed the "Observer" has "rushed" into your columns and undertaken a task from which he will not be able to withdraw, after a year or two, without being held responsible for his action.

He has signed the letter to the government in releasing the underwriters of the \$212,000 loan from their obligation to take it over at 92. Your correspondent claims to have had considerable experience in the business, and the words "relied on all responsible" are used. Having read the lists as a champion of the government party (which you have not defended) he should be able to furnish from the leaves of his book a few instances where a loan has been held fast, and where a loan has been released, and where a loan has been held responsible for his action.

His correspondent asserts that in protesting against the release of the underwriters he was only doing his duty to the public. This is the cut that is heard whenever the government policy is attacked. A tender to a bank-note. The note is found to be counterfeit. In the credit of the bank there is a question as to whether the name on the note is that of the holder. The bank's name is shown to be held fast. The underwriters have the right to demand that the underwriters be held responsible for their action.

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His correspondent asserts that in

**"OOOWANA"**

is the most delightful Soap I have ever used. I find it exquisite for the skin and complexion." "I have used your 'Oowana' Soap and Shaving Soap, and must say that I find it most excellent." Supplied by request to H. M. S. "Ophir" for use during the Royal Tour.

**Cyrus H. Bowes,**  
CHEMIST.

80 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

**TRADE WINNERS TRADE WINNERS****NUGGET CIGARS**

108 Johnson St.

PACIFIC CIGAR CO.,

**Fire Insurance.**

**Heisterman & Co.**

**Local News.**

High School.—The High schools throughout the province re-opens to-morrow. The new building in this city will be used, although the furniture is not yet here.

Too Much Wind.—Again yesterday Prof. Miller failed to make the balloon ascension at Oak Bay, there being too much wind. The crowd had to be satisfied with watching the operation of inflating the balloon.

James Bay Bridge.—The high board fence which has divided James Bay bridge during the construction of the retarding wall is being removed and the full width of the bridge will be available for traffic.

Real Estate Transfer.—Dr. R. H. Carter has purchased the property owned by Mrs. Esther Riley and consisting of Nos. 87 and 89 Fort street, occupied by Dr. R. H. Carter, Mr. Riley and Dr. O. M. Jones. The purchase price was between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

Ye Olde London Wanderers.—The next general meeting of the club for the transaction of business will be held on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m., in the Salmon block. All members are requested to be present. Any Londoners who wish to become members are also invited to be present.

Purse Recovered.—A few days ago Miss N. Rankin, of Victoria, who is visiting friends in Westminster, dropped her pocketbook into Burrard inlet when leaving the steamer Barrard. It contained \$39 in bills, and also a small amount in change. R. Mortenson, one of the C. P. R. employees, went dragging for the purse with a string of fish hooks, and was successful in bringing it to the surface.

A Motion Act.—The driver of one of the corporation dump carts engaged in hauling blocks to the workmen on the Government street pavement yesterday afternoon, backed his cart into a bicycle, left standing against a telegraph pole, and when his attention was called to what he had done, he deliberately proceeded to smash the machine by forcing his horse to back on to the unfortunate bike.

Loyal Orange Picnic.—About one hundred and fifty people were present at the outing of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1426, and True Blue Lodge, which took place at the Gorge yesterday afternoon. Boats were taken at Jones' and other places and a landing was made at the Marshall's gardens, where a pleasant afternoon was spent in games and other diversions. All thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the return trip was made by moonlight.

Cordova Bay Road.—The road to Cordova bay from Elk lake, which was burned out at the time of the big bush fire will not be rebuilt this year, as there is now little use for it, it being used only in summer. It has been suggested that instead of coming over the hill the road should be taken around, through the ravine, coming out at the head of the lake. This would give a longer sea drive and would be much easier on horses than the old road. The original idea was to carry the road right around the bay to Saanichton.

Try one quart brick of Lewis' famous ice cream, well packed in lead, two or three flavors, 75c. Yates street, Telephone 837.

"Quaker" Ceylon Tea, the latest and the best. Ask your grocer for it.

The full line of school text books at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

Boys' Sailor Suits reduced to 75c. per suit. B. Williams & Co.

Try one quart brick of Lewis' famous ice cream, well packed in lead, two or three flavors, 75c. Yates street, Telephone 837.

"Quaker" Ceylon Tea, the latest and the best. Ask your grocer for it.

The full line of school text books at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

You can't go wrong in picking out a carpet here. We want you to see the new Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels, with or without borders. They are works of art and will be a comfort to every member of the home, and to the guest.

Weier Bros.

"WHAT HO!"

A cigar in his mouth, and a glass in his eye. A swarthy young gent was hurrying by on Government street.

He glanced in the window of seventy-nine. See that his tie was not in a line With his ear. But the side glance sideways made him forget. Everything else, but what his eyes met, in that window.

Things that he saw there made his eyes shine. With a look that said plainly, "By jove, how fine Are C. and C.'s goods!"

Passersby wondered what was up with the man. Whose coat tails they saw disappear as he ran into the shop.

Down to seventy-nine now do take a walk. And you'll never regret having taken that.

Down Government street.

Tis to smokers and bachelors I give this advice. For C. and C.'s goods are the lowest in the city.

—A. NOSTREBORG.

Frank Campbell and Charlie Cullin, tobacconists, local, New York and Coast Papers, corner Government street and Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 108.

**WE MOVE THIS WEEK.**

**NEXT SATURDAY**

We open up in our new store

**64 GOVERNMENT ST.**

With all the newest and up-to-date Styles in

**HATS, SHIRTS & NECKWEAR**

**SEA & GOWEN,**

Men's Furnishers and Hatters.

is the most delightful Soap I have ever used. I find it exquisite for the skin and complexion." "I have used your 'Oowana' Soap and Shaving Soap, and must say that I find it most excellent." Supplied by request to H. M. S. "Ophir" for use during the Royal Tour.

Three Star Martini can be obtained from all dealers.

**Lace Parlors.**

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Linen Braids, Colored Linens, Japanese Linens and Embroidering Silks. The latest lace designs always on hand. MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON, 28 Five Sisters' Block.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**

Order Issued by Lt.-Col. Monroe, Who Has Resumed Command.

Lt.-Col. Monroe, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

"Lieut.-Col. Monroe having returned from leave of absence, assumes command of the regiment from this date.

"The commanding officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotion: No. 1 company, to be Sergeant Corporal R. Maynard, to complete establishment.

"Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to Capt. D. B. McConan for two weeks from 18th of August last."

NEW SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

Branch of the Sons of Scotland Organized in This City.

"Breathes their man With souls so dead."

"With the breath of the balmy air of the Pacific, was born to life last week in Victoria, a new society under the cognomen of "Speyside." The name is in honor of the Spey, the river of Scotland." It is a camp of the Sons of Scotland, an association that has for its objects, viz: To cultivate a taste for Scottish music, poetry, history, and general literature; the wearing of the national costume; to foster the Gaelic language; administered to the wants of the sick and destitute, the bringing of Scotsmen and their descendants together.

The association claims the largest membership of any Scottish society, having two hundred camps in Canada; a benevolent association, using its treasury to assist the sick and destitute.

"Enough material is to be found in British Columbia for a large membership.

The similarity of British Columbia to "Auld Scotia" endears it to the Scotsman with its grand wild mountains, health covered, and clear running streams and lakes has drawn to it many a wandering Scot, and this patriotic virtue is one of the noblest characteristics of the human race.

At the meeting their was gathered together Clan Alpin men, Macdonalds, men, MacArthur men, MacDonells, men, Scots from the classic city of Edinburgh, the mercantile aristocracy from Glasgow, men from romantic Speyside, and the Gaels from the dusky sounditudes of wild Jura, the descendants from their kin in Glencoe, Ontario, also McDonalds from Nova Scotia, not forgetting in its members the first white man born in Victoria, the son of a Royal Scot.

The officers of "Speyside" camp are: Chief, John Black; past chief, Dr. McAttee; captain, D. H. McDowell; chaplain, Rev. W. Leslie Clay; recording secretary, W. M. Allan; treasurer, W. J. Hanna; marshal, P. Stewart; stand and bearer, Jas. Wilson; guards, John Fullerton and Jas. McIntosh; organizer, R. H. Jameson. There will be meetings on the third Tuesday of each month.

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Twenty-six miles from Victoria, B. C., by E. & N. Railway. Lovely lake scenery. Good bathing and boating. Tennis and croquet grounds. Fishing and shooting. Terms moderate. Apply.

Henry Moxon,

Manager.

**Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.****DEALERS IN HARDWARE**

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.

A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

**WHARF STREET**

TELEPHONE NO. 3. P. O. BOX 423.

VICTORIA, B. C.

**C. C. Russell**

WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET.

MANUFACTURER OF

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND DRESS SKIRTS**

Newest Designs, Best of Workmanship and Material.

**White Labor Only.**

Cheaper and Better Than Ready Made Goods.

21 inch Pure Silks, all shades.....25c yard All widths of Satin Back Black Velvet Ribbons in stock.

WRITE FOR OUR WHOLESALE CATALOGUE.

**HOTEL STRATHCONA**

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, B. C.



Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers International Union of America

Union-made Cigars.

This Certified that Cigars contained in this box were made by Fred Cox, Member of the Cigar Makers International Union of America, at a place outside of the United States, and are not made by any other person or persons.

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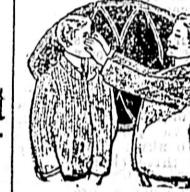
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**CIGAR MAKERS' INT. UNION NO. 211, VICTORIA, B. C.**

**THOMAS EARLE****Commission Merchant****Broker and****General Agent.**

Correspondence and Agencies Solicited.

**Burnes Block, Victoria, B. C.**



Fitting the Glasses

It isn't alone the fitting of lenses to your eyes which is important, we do that perfectly well. We give you the best vision and the best appearance possible. You'll like the way you see and the way you look.

A. P. BLYTHE,  
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker, 85 Fort Street, near Douglas.

**A Little Boy in Blue**

And all the latest hits, including the famous song, "Please Let Me Sleep."

**FOR SALE**

At Victoria's only progressive and up-to-date Music House.

**Fletcher Bros.**

93 Government Street.

**Are You About to Purchase a Piano?**

If so, we can help you make a proper selection and can no doubt save you time, money and possibly a sad experience.

Our Pianos are leaders in every way.

HEINTZMAN & CO.,

NORDHEIMER,

DOMINION

Are household words.

**M. W. Waitt & Co.,**

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**Reductions****Are the order of the Day**

We offer the remainder of our son's stock of TENNIS, CROQUET, LACROSSE and other goods in these lines at greatly reduced prices, in order to clear them out.

**M. W. Waitt & Co.**

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**Marine Iron Works**

Andrew Gray, Prop.

ELASTIC CARBON PAINT for roofs, proof against weather and guaranteed for four years.

LUBRICATING OILS of maximum efficiency; PULLEYS, BELTING, WASTERS, and highest grade of Engineers' supplies always in stock.

All work receives individual attention of Mr. Gray.

**Victoria Creamery BUTTER**

IS A HOME PRODUCT, FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS IN VICTORIA.

ASK FOR IT.

**THERE IS NONE BETTER!**

**FLANNEL BARGAINS**

Having Just a Few Flannel Suitings

Left, and not wishing to carry them until next season. We are selling them at cost price. Call and see them at

**PEDEN'S</**



# LABOR DAY, SEPT. 1ST, EXCURSION TO NANAIMO

GRAND CELEBRATION, 80 UNIONS, MONSTER PARADE, 5 BANDS, SPORTS, LABOR DAY SPEECHES, ETC.

COMBINED UNIONS OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NANAIMO FARE \$1.50, CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE.

UNDER AUSPICES TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Aug. 23—8 p.m. SYNOPSIS.

A high barometer area is slowly receding over this province from the ocean. It will cause several fine and warm days over the Pacific Slope. The weather from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, and warm in the Territories and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	53	57
New Westminster	53	57
Kamloops	53	52
Barkerite	49	56
Fort Simpson	44	50
Calgary	43	78
Whitehorse	50	52
Portland, Ore.	62	74
San Francisco	54	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday and Monday: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly westerly, generally fine today and Monday; stationary or high temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, fine to cool, Monday; stationary or high temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Deg. 5 a.m. 53 Mean. 59 Noon. 62 Highest. 67 5 p.m. 68 Lowest. 53

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 16 miles west.

Noon. 14 miles southwest.

5 p.m. 12 miles southwest.

Arctic state of weather—fine.

Sunshine 12 hours.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.974

Corrected. 29.985

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected. 29.996

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE DRIARD. M. Holman, Seattie; Neil Cochrane, Rossland; W. G. McPherson and wife; Miss Eunice Stebbins, Miss Millicent Stebbins, Omaha; Chas. Preston and wife, Frank Wetherholt, John Jordison, Seattie; Amor Hollingsworth, Boston, Mass.

J. C. Bradley, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hugh Blythe, Burlington, Vt.; J. G. Ham and son, San Francisco; Mrs. E. B. Hamlin, Seattie; Stockton Axson, Princeton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Sam R. Shifley, Miss S. G. Shifley, Miss M. Buden, Mary M. Shifley, John D. Shifley, Philadelphia; J. T. Miller, Trail, B. C.

PERSONALS.

D. Johnson, Erlington, Va., is at the Queen's.

P. J. O'Connor, of Mount Sicker, is in the city, at the Queen's.

A. J. M. Donough, of Toronto, Ont., is at the Queen's.

P. J. O'Reilly and wife, a prominent manufacturer of New Orleans, La., is at the Queen's.

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works for Manitoba, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Kilian, wife of Chief Justice Kilian of Manitoba, will arrive here this evening on a visit.

Harold Burnett, local agent for the *Herald* newspapers and the *Seattle Times*, has just left the Jubilee hospital where he has undergone an operation on his throat.

A. H. Ridgman returned from a holiday trip to the Sound cities yesterday afternoon.

P. J. White and O. B. White, Richmond, Minn., are registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. G. B. and D. R. Bristol, B. W. Harrington and Mrs. P. P. Worrell of Denver, Col., are registered at the New England.

L. S. Coffey, wife and family of North Yakima, are registered at the Dominion. Mr. Coffey is a well known cattle and sheep raiser.

T. L. Grahame, editor of the *Ladysmith Leader*, was in the city yesterday.

J. F. Miller, Trail, is registered at the Driard.

Harry Smith, Duncans, paid a brief visit to the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. C. North, North Yakima, is staying at the Dominion.

J. A. Cunningham, hardware merchant, of New Westminster, is registered at the Vernon.

M. and Mrs. S. R. Shifley and family, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Driard.

F. A. Wood, Duncans, was registered at the Victoria yesterday.

W. C. Clancy and wife, Monte Christo, Wash., are registered at the Dominion.

Henry Shanks, proprietor of the Shanks Machine Works, New Westminster, is registered at the Vernon.

Amos Hollingsworth, Boston, Mass., is a guest of the *Herald* newspaper.

W. H. Lee, of Texas Island, is registered at the Victoria.

B. Brosse, of the Crofton smelter, is staying at the Dominion.

J. M. Newcomb, Pender Island, is at the Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carted in little Liver pills. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Two Definitions—“What is ability?” “Ability is that to which a man owes his own success.” “And what is luck?” “Luck is that to which all others owe their success.”—Chicago Evening Post.

“Let us,” he said, “pretend that you are South Africa and I am England.” “Oh, I don’t like these geographical games,” she replied. “They require some thinking.” “But this doesn’t require any at all,” he insisted.

“How do you play it?” she asked.

“Why, I simply annex you,” she answered.

“It is not such a hard game,” she admitted, after a while.—Tit Bits.

How to Get Rich:

Take a quantity of silica costing one-fourth the price of oil; mix it with oil, and sell the compound to the public at the price of pure oil; offer “prizes” with the compound to make it sell. It is such a compound the public get when they buy common soaps. In Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—the public buy a pure and well-made soap. Sunlight Soap reduces expense by prolonging the life of the articles washed with it, which is much more profitable to the public, than common soaps with “prizes.”

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Services For

The Sabbath

Hours of Worship and Order of Exercises in the City Churches.

Texts of Sermons and Musical Programmes For Morning and Evening.

At Christ Church cathedral, Rev. Canon Beauvais will preach at the morning service and Rev. W. B. Allen in the evening. The musical portion will be as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante in G Minor. Battiste Venuite. Novello Psalms.

Te Deum. Oakley Benedictus.

Langton Hymns.

Voluntary—Mass in B-flat. Handel

EVENING.

Voluntary—Elegance. Sydney Smith Procesional Hymn.

Psalm. Cathederal Psalter.

Te Deum. Magnificat.

Smart Nune Dimits.

Recessional Hymn.

Voluntary—Fantasia. Sterndale Bennett

At St. John’s church there will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. Percy Jenkins being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Adagio and Allegro in B-flat.

Psalm. Haydn Hymns.

Organ—Gloria in B-flat. Andre

EVENING.

Organ—Pray For Us. Paccolini

Hymns.

St. James. Ross

At St. James, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector, holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong at 7. The following is the music:

MORNING.

Organ—Adantino in D flat. Lemare Venite and Psalms.

Psalm. Cathederal Psalter.

Te Deum. Macpherson

Benedictus. Troutbeck

Hymns.

Organ—Offertoire. De Koven

EVENING.

Organ—Prelude. Battiste

Psalm. Magnificat.

Nune Dimits.

Felton Hymns.

Organ—Hymn.

At St. Saviour’s church, 8 a.m. high communion, 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., service at Craigleath; 7 p.m., evening prayer. All services taken by Rev. C. Croucher of Yale, B. C.

At St. Barnabas, holy eucharist at 8 and matins at 11; preacher, the rector. Evensong at 7, processional hymn; 431; preacher, Rev. J. B. Bourne, R. N.

At James’ Bay Methodist church, service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning

subject, “The Path of the Just.” Prov. IV. 18; evening, “For the Good of Humanity.” Ex. XX., 6. Both sermons will be preached by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Scott.

At Centennial Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman will preach at both services, evening subject, “The Judgment Throne in Man.” Atheneum.

Before Jehovah’s Awful Throne.

At St. Paul’s church, 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning and Evening.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Victoria West Methodist church, pastor, Rev. G. W. Dean, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30. Y. P. S. C. E. at 8 p.m. Pre-communion service on Thursday evening.

The following will be the musical services at the Reformed Episcopal church:

MORNING.

Venite, Psalms.

As Set

Benedictus.

Jubilate. Fesral Chant

Anthem—Kipling. Recessional. De Koven

Miss Genieve Smith.

Hymns.

310, 312

EVENING.

As Set

Magnificat.

Nune Dimits.

Cantate.

3

Anthem.

Hymns.

280, 295, 24

Doxology.

Sullivan

Congregational church, Pandora avenue, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., the pastor, will preach morning and evening. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Calgary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vicent, M. A., pastor; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. W. McLeod will occupy the pulpit. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a.m.: Subject, “Christ Jesus.”

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the St. William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m., subject selected by the audience. Clairvoyant tests after lecture. Miss Amy Kneeshaw, vocal soloist. All are welcome.

Victoria Harbor Mission, organized, with mission address, will be held in the Seamen’s Institute, Store street, at 7:30 p.m. J. S. Bailey, licensed minister.

“Let us,” he said, “pretend that you are South Africa and I am England.” “Oh, I don’t like these geographical games,” she replied. “They require some thinking.” “But this doesn’t require any at all,” he insisted.

“How do you play it?” she asked.

“Why, I simply annex you,” she answered.

# Island Farm for Sale.

53 acres of good farming land near Cobble Hill, 26 of which are cleared, the balance being slashed. There is a good 8-roomed house, a fine young orchard and barns.

PRICE..... \$1200.00

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 Fort Street

FRIDAY, 29TH, 2 P.M.

# AUCTION

TUESDAY, AUG. 26, AT 2 P.M.

# DESIRABLE FURNITURE FURNITURE ETC.

And Effects.

No other goods can be received for this sale.

Particulars later.

*Jardaker*  
AUCTIONEER

An Off Day

For Victoria

Lost the Ball Game at Oak Bay  
Through a Series of Costly Errors.

Vancouver Also Took the Senior Lacrosse Match at Brockton Point.

Vancouver's aggregation of professional California ball players took the second of the series from Victoria yesterday afternoon by a score of 9 to 5. The error column tells the story. Victoria having eight chalked up to their credit against two for Vancouver, and all of the home team's were made at critical times. The mistake was made in placing Schwengers in third base. He failed to get his ball pitched well but it is hardly fair to let him to play every position on the team, and particularly unfair to put him on a base for the first time when a strong batting team is pitted against them. However, the mistake was made and Vancouver won, the game too that Victoria's were more particular of winning than any of the other nineteen that have taken place this season.

The visitors played star ball, the only two errors being by Freeman at first, which cost nothing, and one by Ballantine at second, which let in a run. The home team did the heaviest batting, getting twelve hits to eight by the visiting team. Holness pitched well, considering that he had been out of practice for several weeks. The Vancouver pitcher, Nichols, pitches good ball, but he got a little weak towards the end of the game, while Holness got stronger.

The balloon went up in the first inning. Schwengers made two fumbles in succession of easy grounders, and then throwing wild to first, let in two runs. Harrison came along next with an error, dropping a fly, something very unusual for him, and Green coming along a little later with a hit, the score went up to three. In their second attempt Law made a three-bagger, which was caught at the left field by McConnell, who had got the ball from Harrison, and Nichols and Ballantyne struck out. In the third Potts took a hand at the error-making, playing tag with one sent his way by Ballantine. Harrison did likewise with a hit sent out to him by Jensen, and Freeman sacrificing, another was added to the score. The fourth was barren, but the fifth won the game. It was this way: Ballantine and Jensen got hits. Holness made a fumble of Freeman's bunt. Schwengers failed to get the one-bagger, but bat of R. Boettiger. Green got a two-bagger, and O. Boettiger a three-bagger, and five had been added to the score, making the total nine. After that the home players buckled down to work and kept them from further scoring, but it was too late. About the same time that they commenced to play ball as it should be played, the Victoria got their batting eyes in. It was in the sixth and McConnell was first to bat. He got in a nice little hit. Rutherford got first on a fielder's choice, and Schwengers, Potts, and Smith each hit safely. Six runs were brought on second by McConnell and Rutherford. With two on bases, Barnes and Harrison, two of the team's best batters, struck out. Three more were added in the seventh. Goward took one in the ribs, but was caught at second on Holness' fielder's choice; McConnell got a pass and Rutherford, Schwengers and Smith all hit safe. The next two men up went out, and although three hits were made in the eighth and ninth, they could not

win the game, which had been practically thrown away in the first few innings. The score follows:

VANCOUVER.

A. B. R. H. P.O. A. E.

Ballantine, 20.5 3 1 5 0 1 0

Jensen, 1.4 2 2 4 0 1 0

Freeman, 1.4 0 1 5 0 1 0

R. Boettiger, 1.5 1 1 9 0 1 0

Law, r.f. 16.4 0 1 9 0 1 0

Nichols, p. 4.4 0 0 1 2 0 0

Extras ..... 2.2 0 0 0 0 0 0

Total ..... 39 9 8 27 9 2 0

VICTORIA.

A. B. R. H. P.O. A. E.

McConnell, 8.4 3 2 2 1 9 1

Rutherford, 1.5 0 0 0 0 0 0

Schwengers, 30.4 0 2 2 0 1 0

Smith, c. 1.5 0 3 0 0 0 0

Potts, c. 1.5 0 0 0 0 0 0

Harrison, 1.5 0 0 1 2 0 0

Goward, r.f. 4.4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Holness, p. 4.4 1 1 2 0 2 1

Extras ..... 41 5 12 27 14 8

RUNS BY INNINGS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Vancouver ..... 3.0 0 1 0 5 0 0 9

Victoria ..... 0.0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 5

SUMMARY.

Earned Runs—Vancouver 1; Victoria 1.

Stolen Bases—Green 2; Smith 2; Rutherford 1.

Hit Bases—Ballantyne, Boettiger and Law, on Bases on Balls—Or Nichols 1.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Nichols 1.

Struck Out—By Holness 6; by Nichols 9.

Sacrifice Hits—Freeman.

Number of game, 1:23; umpire, George Smith.

The home team have learned that it is a mistake to make changes in the team for hard games. A man who has played a position all season is certainly better than that man who has never played there.

Rutherford did not make a mistake at first, and he had some pretty hard ones to stop.

It was cruel to see Potts and Harrison fair with those flies. As a rule they are sure of them.

Smith is in his right place behind the bat.

Nichols had the boys guessing until the sixth, but they made connections, and but for their errors in the first, third and fifth would have won out.

A couple of thousand dollars of good Victoria money goes to Vancouver, but there are chances to get it back on Monday and Tuesday.

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Nichols had the boys guessing until



## THE WORLD OF LABOR.

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS  
AND COMMENTS.

T. H. Twigg

OH, BAIRNES, CUDDLE DOON.  
THE Bairnes cuddle doon at night,  
WT' muckle faucht an' shi.  
Oh, try an' sleep, ye wakie rogue!  
They never heed a word I speak,  
try to git' a room.  
But aye I hap them up an' say,  
Oh, bairnes, cuddle doon!

Wee Jamie w' the curly head,  
He aye sleeps next the wa',  
Jumps up an' says, "Want a piece?"  
The rascals starts them a'.  
I run to fetch them pieces, drinks  
They stop "awee the soun',  
Then draw the blankets up an' cry,  
"Noo wenes, cuddle doon!"

But ere five minutes gang weel Rab  
Cries out fra' "heath the claes,  
"Mither, make Tamie wae over at ance,  
He's kilt me but tae' Tam.  
The mitschis in that Tam for tricks,  
He'd bother half the toon;

But aye I hap them up an' say,  
"Oh, bairnes, cuddle doon!"

At length they hear their father's fit,  
An' as he steeks the door,  
They turn the fastenin' back the wa',  
"What! Tamie intended to shor?"

"Has a', the weans been gude?" he asks,  
As he pit' aff his shoon.

The bairnes, John, are in their beds,  
An' laud since cuddle doon!"

Just before we bed oorsels,  
We look at our wee lambis;  
Tam has his aye round wae' Rab's neck,  
An' weel he'll be Tam.

I aye wee Jamie up the bed,  
An' as I strate each croon,

I whisper till my heart tilts up,  
"Oh, bairnes, cuddle doon!"

The bairnes cuddle doon at night,  
WT' mirth that's dear to me.

But soon the big wark comin' care,  
Will make the bairnes gie.

Take what may come to like a ana,  
May He wae what aboon,

Aye whisper, though their paws be bawd,  
"Oh, bairnes, cuddle doon!"

The bairnes, John, are in their beds,  
An' laud since cuddle doon!"

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:

Clerks ..... Monday, 8 p.m.  
Bricklayers ..... Monday, 8 p.m.  
Barbers ..... Tuesday, 8 p.m.  
Bolinders ..... Tuesday, 8 p.m.  
T. & L. Council ..... Wednesday, 8 p.m.  
Shipwrights ..... Thursday, 8 p.m.  
Stonemasons ..... Thursday, 8 p.m.  
Electrical Workers ..... Thursday, 8 p.m.  
Labourers ..... Friday, 8 p.m.  
Tailors ..... Friday, 8 p.m.

The withdrawal of the Miners' union

of Nanaimo from the Dominion Trades

and Labor Congress of Canada, is to be

regretted. The assertion that that con-

gress is a political institution must be

regretted. There may be no connection

with it, but it would be there could, per-

haps, the influence of Congress to fur-

ther their own political welfare, but the

number is so small and their standing

so weak that the result of any such

attempt on their part would amount

to nil. Of course the request of Con-

gress to the Miners' union of Nanaimo

to nominate Ralph Smith for the Com-

mons would appear to save of party

politics. But it is safe to say that the

majority of those who voted for that

resolution were under the impression that

Mr. Smith would seek the suffrage of

the people as an Independent Labor

candidate. Unfortunately this course

was not followed, with the result that

Canada's National Labor head is now

looked upon in some quarters as having

been party to the arrangement which

ran Mr. Smith as a Liberal-Labor can-

didate.

Another feature in connection with the

miners' return, is that of having turned

Ralph Smith down at a meeting about six

weeks ago. Mr. Smith wrote from Euro-

pean Europe to his opponents an ad-

vantage which they have made use of.

It is said by friends of Mr. Smith

that when he returns things will

change, as his strong personal influence

will win back many of those who have

deserted him.

J. H. Haworth, M. P. P. J. W. Lamrock, president of the Vancouver

Trades and Labor council, Mayor of Nanaimo, the Rev. E. S. Rose, the

and E. Kinsley Socialist have

been invited to speak at Nanaimo on

Labor Day. Mr. Smith Curtis will

be unable to be present.

The Labor Day procession at Nanaimo, it is said, will be the most unique

in character ever seen. The sports will

be held on the Green, which is very con-

trary located. A balloon ascension and

tight-rope walking are among the amus-

ment features. The Athletie association

is to hold a dash.

Government ownership of the labor

movement is the latest Labor owner-

ship of the government is more prob-

able. But neither the one nor the other

would rid the world of fakirs and pious

parasites.

In the Roman Empire, the sailors and

the bakers had the most powerful

union and whenever they were in a

higher wares their leaders were made

Senators and Knights to make them

contented. And this custom has sur-

vived even into this day. It always

has and always will be one of the fa-

vorite methods of the dominant class in

hindering the workers. And as long as

there remains one class with the power

to exploit the labor of another class so

long will there be labor leaders bought

and sold in the political market.—Cra-

mera Socialist.

A local union of leather workers is to

be formed under the United Brother-

hood of Leather Workers on horse

goods. The union has benevolent fea-

tures. Traveling loans are made to

members in search of work. There is a

sick benefit of \$5 a week, and a death

benefit ranging from \$10 to \$300, ac-

cording to length of membership. The

International has nearly 100 local, with

an aggregate membership of 7,000.

Representatives from the Shipjoiners

and Carpenters' union will attend the

meeting of ship-carriers on Thursday

night and call the latter to recognize

shipjoiners from the carpenters' union.

There is no reason why the ship-

joiners should not. Shipjoiners is a

branch of carpentry. There are no in-

sufficient shipjoiners work done in

Victoria to keep a number of men continuously

employed, and consequently shipjoiners

are compelled to follow house carpenters

when work is slack in their own

chosen section of the trade.

The proposal of forming a waterfront

federation has taken tangible shape.

This federation will be comprised of re-

presentatives from different unions whose

members are called upon to perform

work along the waterfront. The feder-

ation will likely be composed of machinists,

carpenters, blacksmiths, ship-

wrights, carpenters, longshoremen and

teamsters. The object is to promote

harmony among the various unions and

look after the interest of each, through

the exchange of ideas and unity of ac-

tion wherever such action might be

necessary.

Because the physicians of Roanoke

Va., have formed a combination and al-

lowed no physician to practice at ex-

cessive prices, 2,500 physicians in the

Norfolk and W. Va. general shops have

devised a plan by which they will em-

ploy two physicians to attend their

families at a stated monthly salary.

These men are not trade-unionists.

The milk drivers of Toronto have or-

ganized a union.

The mines of South Africa give work to between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

The Boilermakers and Iron Ship-  
builders, having amicably arranged a  
settlement of their differences with the  
Albion Iron Works, the union is desirous  
of informing steam users and engi-

neers of the fact.

A vote of the ratepayers of Nanaimo  
will be taken on August 30 whether or  
not all work under control of the munici-

pality shall be carried out under the  
8-hour system, i.e., 8 hours live work and  
16 hours rest.

Two gangs of laborers, one German  
and the other Italian, were engaged  
working on a railroad. The contractor  
announced that he intended to reduce  
the wages of the Germans struck  
work. The Italians were on working,  
but carried out a novel and effective  
scheme to get even with the bosses.

They simply cut an inch off the end  
of their shovels. When this was discovered  
the ringleader was asked for an  
explanation, and said: "Not so much  
pay, not lift so much earth. So much  
longer last work."

Two thousand weavers in Bohemia  
work 18 hours daily on seven days a  
week for an average wage of from half  
a crown to 2s. 6d. per week. This  
works out at about a farthing an hour.

From time to time comment has been  
made on a movement started in Mon-  
treal by partisan political workmen,  
backed by manufacturers to weaken the  
trade union movement in Canada by  
advocating the nationalization of trade  
unions. They have accomplished little  
more than causing friction in the  
regular letter from the Federated Trades &  
Labor council of Montreal explains:

The undersigned have been instructed by  
the Federated Trades and Labor Council of  
Montreal to lay before you their griev-  
ances against the Trades and Labor Congress  
of Canada, a body whose actions are  
most repugnant to the principles of  
discipline which should exist in the ranks  
of organized labor, said actions being a  
decided obstacle to the progress of the  
labor movement in this city and to the  
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to  
take such action as will remedy said griev-  
ances. The grievances are as follows:

1. The market gardeners of Ottawa have  
formed a combine, each being allotted  
certain streets as his exclusive preserve.  
The gardeners will refuse to sell to  
Hebrew peddlers.

2. V. Powderly, a has-been labor lead-  
er, is again before the public in a new  
character, president of a coal mining  
corporation. A Washington dispatch  
says, when asked if his company was  
managed on the co-operative principle,  
Mr. Powderly replied:

"It is not, perhaps, in the strict sense  
co-operative," he answered, "but it has  
one feature which carries out a lifelong  
theory of mine. Every man who works  
in our mines must be a stockholder. He  
either takes stock on the job or gets a

# The Snap of the Day

Huntley & Palmer's  
HOUSEHOLD MIXED CAKES

For 15 Cents Per Pound, at  
MOWAT & WALLACE,  
CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS

Get in and get your share while these are on sale.

## PROPHET OF THE SAHARA

### Great Moslem Army Which May Again Threaten Khartoum.

From London Daily Mail.

Possible trouble is brewing in the Sudan which may under certain circumstances lead to an autumn campaign in the districts round Khartoum.

The Sheikh Sidi Senussi, who has established a powerful organization over the religious fanatics of North Central Africa, has for some time been preaching a war against the w. and is now well directed. But the true faith never dies. Kill a hundred prophets, but the right one comes at last, says Islam.

And the right one is always the last. Senussi is strongest of all, and having formed a united army from his own forces and the battered remnant of his contemporaries, he makes his army feel powerful, like Sirot at Roeroy, that the cause is not lost, since he has not yet fought.

#### MADE IN CANADA.

Practical Way to Foster Home Industries.

Canadians may talk about a preference in the British market for a long time before they get it, although in the end something of that kind may be arranged.

But there is a "preference" that will vastly benefit this country, and it can be put into operation by ourselves when ever we choose. The "preference" we refer to is a preference on the part of Canadians for Canadian-made goods.

The business done in this country—the manufacturing done here, the work done here, by our own people—could be greatly increased if people could begin to take a sensible interest in this question and if they would buy Canadian goods in preference to foreign goods, in all cases where the price and quality are equal.

Wholesalers and retailers could do much in this direction, and the great buying public could do more. At it is now, people do not bother their heads as to the origin of the articles they buy. Whether goods are made in Germany, England, Canada or the United States, does not matter in the least to the average citizen. But he will start to inspect himself in the subject and begin to prefer Canadian goods, for by doing so he is building up the business of the country, benefiting himself and contributing something to make the outlook more promising for his sons, whose lot is cast right here—out in England, Germany, France or the United States.

Canada is beginning to have quite an export trade in manufactured articles, amounting last year to over sixteen million dollars. The world begins to want articles made in Canada, and if we make goods good enough for others, we make them good enough and cheap enough for ourselves.

People simply have not given the matter any thought. But it is worth thinking about. Those who retail goods should think about it, and consumers should prefer goods "made in Canada."

#### VALUE OF APPLES.

Canada's National Fruit and Its Uses.

From Irish Grocer.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer has not an apple orchard, where trees will grow at all, is one of the greatest mysteries. Let every family in autumn lay in a good store, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary supplies. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while a brown, ripe, juicy apple requires five hours. If taken fresh, at breakfast, with brown bread and butter, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidity and cooling off febrile appendages.

In short, Senussi had in view the object of founding a vast Moslem empire in Northern Africa, with himself as the leader of the Moslem world, and as one by one his rivals were disposed of, he gathered strength from the defeated chivalry of the defeated prophets.

He has cast aside prejudice to fight for both aboriginal and Arab embrace the Moslem faith, and battle for it as enjoined by their religion. The cause of the faithful against the Frank is enough for most, and with an air of blustering, bit of raiding thrown in, it is not to be wondered at that the Senussi army grew into a powerful force. But no content with spreading his cause by the caravan routes, the Senussi Prophet four years ago sent out missionaries to preach a holy war from East to West, in British, French and Egyptian territory.

At this point his shadow was dwarfed.

By the successes of the other Mahdi, against Gordon, but Senussi, knowing the will of God, would overcome the prophet in the long run. Late, the Khalifa invited Senussi to join arms with him in the overthrow of the infidels under Sirdar Kitchener, but once more the wily Arab declined, and when the Khalifa was overthrown he gathered the refugees to his own standard.

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And recently the Senussi has played a decisive card. He has sent an application to the Khedive's government requesting them to allow him and his men to pass through Egyptian territory in the Sudan, via Berber and Suakin) to Mecca. The cunning of this move is deep indeed. Mecca is the goal which every true Moslem tries to reach sometime during his life. And it is the duty of every Moslem to assist him.

The Egyptian officials, who are Moslems, return his request. Senussi will brand them as the creatures of infidel dogs, which will furnish him with a splendid cry for stirring up the fanaticism of his bigoted followers.

The attitude of the sects in the Sudan has been favorable to him, and the establishment of a native civil service has weakened the faith of the tribesmen. In Lord Kitchener's days the factions brought their quarrel to the British commanders for settlement, and this gave us a hold-up of their men of great strength.

But the British, because these men do not understand their quarrels like the soldier of Lord Kitchener's training, and in consequence the men go to the she-roots, who are getting back their old influence over the people for evil, and Senussi has made himself powerful with those chiefs.

The sheikh has chosen a favorable time for a forward movement, as the men of the Khalifa, Rabah, and the Sokoto Emirs have recovered their nerve by means of the far-reaching Senussi missionaries, and are ready to join the new prophet so that his appearance about the borders of the old Sudan would raise fanaticism to fever heat, as the missionaries have prophesied his coming.

The whole of North Central Africa is agog with excitement, and wherever the chieftain moves he gathers men, and when he is preaching changes to an attack on British, Egyptian, or French territory his army of 15,000 will swell enormously.

Sirdar Wingate's business is to see that Senussi does not get near enough to the Khedive's Sudan to raise the fanaticism of the Moslem hordes, and in consequence a force will probably in the early autumn march from the west, and the soldiers will march east, if it comes, and check on a safe ground.

Senussi may feel himself strong enough now for attack; the false prophets are gone, and he alone stands survived and fit. All along the western border of the Egyptian Sudan the Senussi movement has obtained a hold, and the object of placing a force between the advance of the tens of thousands awaiting it is the one and only method of avoiding the peril.

Riles reach the new Mahdi through Tripoli and the caravan routes, bringing the world to a standstill. This force of Islam, about four hundred miles west of the Nile above Khartoum, is moving eastward from Jaffa. In progress towards the Suez the fanaticism of the creed will gather in man from the north and south, for the news of the prophet has traveled throughout Northern Africa with the myster-

**PERSONAL.**  
NOT RESPONSIBLE—Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife. Andrew H. Glid.

#### WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED—Fully furnished house, four bedrooms, bathroom. Write, stating terms and particulars, E. S. P. O. Box 555, city.

#### TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO RENT—Furnished room in private family, with or without breakfast. Apply 104 Superior street.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for a limited number of boarders will be found at 104 Morrison's, 10th and Government street, James Bay. Large rooms, moderate rates.

MRS. BENNETT, formerly of Oak Bay and Richmond avenue, has reopened her board-ing house at 63 Superior street, where she can take a limited number of boarders.

A LADY in the country would like two small children to board with her during the summer. Best of terms. Apply "A.W." P. O. Box 497, 110.

#### TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO RENT—54 Fourth street. Six rooms, hot water, with good stable.

TO RENT—Furnished house, corner Lampson street and Esquimalt road. "The Den." Apply J. R. Saunders, Dunsmuir street.

TO LET—Fully furnished house for summer months. Modern conveniences. For particulars Telephone 531.

#### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday evening, South African model with 4 bars; also purse containing money. Please return model to Colonist office and keep money.

LOST—Bill book, containing \$200, also some very old receipts, with signature of S. E. Samples. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to this office. All info.

LOST—On a country drive about Victoria, a small child's carriage, with black satin made by Boyd of Minneapolis. Reward of \$5 if returned to Victoria Trans-fer Co.

#### CLAIRVOYANCY.

MRS. DE MERCHANT, the great trance medium, will give advice on business. Domestic troubles removed, and absent friends returned, and losses recovered. Cure all sickness. Development circle, Monday and Friday. Bayard House, 61 Pandora street.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

MISS CARR will open her school, Battery street, near Beacon Hill, September 2nd. For particulars apply Miss A. Carr, 44 Car street.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, upstairs. E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in Shorthand. Typewriting and Bookkeeping.

#### TO RENT—WAREHOUSES.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf Street, 255-257 A1 location, and in good condition. Rent, \$25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

#### TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO LET—Two story brick building on Douglas street, opposite the City Hall. Apply at 40 Pandora street. Joseph Dwyer.

OFFICES TO LET—In Board of Trade Building. Low rents, vaults and modern conveniences. Also large hall on ground floor. Apply Secretary.

#### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Paying business, small capital required. Address Drawer 687.

FOR SALE—First class mill business, 30 tons, good prospects. For full particulars apply to J. A. Bittencourt, 118 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—A going concern, country dairy, doing well. Good location. Will be located on the E. & W. Railway line, very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

#### TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A piano (Seufert) at a reasonable rate. Apply P. O. Box 437, Victoria, B. C.

TO RENT—Good pasture for horses. Inquire 233 Yates street, or Tel. 817.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL MR. TODD please call to Mrs. Williams for his cattle with three days or they will be sold?

SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK—Room 3, Moody Block, Yates street. Miss Mesher. Classes for children in plain sewing and fancy work on Saturdays.

#### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—English piano in good condition. Apply T. H. Tenement, Esquimalt road, near Head street.

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow. Apply H. H. Evans, Cadboro Bay.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A phantom, suitable for a family of invalids. Apply Bowman's stable, Yates street.

FOR SALE—A Jersey cow. Apply to A. Mikeson, Arbutus road, off Burnside road.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—A five-drawer high arched Singer with set of attachments. \$15 cash. S. B. Sutton, 172 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—A quiet family horse. 44 North Park street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 12 horse-power Waterous traction engine, with one Monarch separator, 36 in. cylinder, 56 in. body, complete with belt ready for work, in first class order. Good as new. Price \$800. Apply Thos. Michell, South Saanich, Young P. O., or 6 Erie street.

FOR SALE—In large or small quantities, ice cream and fresh cream. Lewtaw, 74 Yates street. Tel. 857.

INDIAN BASKETS, cover bottles, swords, bayonets brass traps, snuffers and trays, etc., etc. Fred's Curiosity Shop, 78 Yates street, opposite Dominion Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Five planes, two small English, one square American.

FOR SALE—Furnished rooms with every convenience. Apply 57 View street.

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall, and bedroom for gentleman. Apply 79 View street, B. C.

FOR SALE—Furnished rooms, opposite the Indian Trader.

FOR SALE—Furnished rooms, with use of kitchen if required.

FOR SALE—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall, and bedroom for gentleman. Apply 79 View street, B. C.

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## DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

C. de Thirry in Empire Review.

I trust it may be possible that some arrangement may be made by which the whole force of the empire may be made available in case of a war in which the interests of the whole empire are involved. An opportunity for conferring with our colonial friends on this subject will occur on the visit of colonial statesmen to this country for the Coronation. We shall then have the opportunity of seeing how far they are willing to undertake a responsibility which will more closely link together the different parts of the empire.—Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, March 4th.

From their utterances it would seem as though many English statesmen were under the impression that the Dominion of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, have not yet awakened to Imperial consciousness. How then was the empire built up? Not by means of the party wrangles at Westminster, certainly. But, perhaps, the "burden of empire" on ministerial lips is synonymous with defence, to the cost of which the colonies contribute nothing. Is this correct? It is when defence is narrowed to mean the maintenance of the army and navy, but not when used in its widest sense. Who has defended the most vulnerable frontier in the British empire for the last hundred years? Not England, but Canada. In the same way colonists have maintained order in South Africa, though the colored races outnumber them twelve to one. The Cape Mounted Police and Rifles, the Natal Mounted Police, the Northwest Mounted Police, and the Rhodesian Mounted Police, are the finest practical soldiers in the world. But apparently defence is a burden only when it is borne by the British taxpayer.

The grievance of the stay-at-home Englishman against the colonies is entirely of his own creation. He forgets that he supports the army and navy; it is the money poured into the lap of the mother country by the colonies that enables him to meet the bill. That is to say, it is not, as he supposes, a case of England giving all and the colonies nothing. The empire is the creation of strenuous effort, heroic self-sacrifice, magnificient endurance, and heart-breaking labor. To hear some Englishmen talk, one would suppose that it was given by them to the colonies ready-made, when it is the colonies who have given it to the Mother Country.

In hundred years, a hundred of British settlers built up, from the beginning, empires as large as Europe in British North America, Australasia, and South Africa, on the prestige won by their fathers in the Napoleonic wars, and by so doing created new and lucrative markets for the trade of England, increased her influence in the world, added to her strength and doubled and trebled her wealth. She, on her part, maintained the army and navy at greater or less efficiency, and seldom positively refused to recognize a British community as part of the Dominions of the Crown. In other words, the self-supporting colonies were expected to devote to maturity a power represented by British prestige, which was represented by the Mother Country. Whether or not they have performed their share of the bargain, the envy of the world is witness; whether or not she has performed her share is told by the scamped boundary line of Canada, the presence of France and Germany at the gates of Australia, and the South African war. The skeleton in the English cupboard is not the defense of the colonies, but the necessity of feeding hungry millions in war-time. The Imperial ideal of colonials, which had its origin in the settlement of the United Empire in Canada, has built up the mightiest Empire time ever saw: the free trade ideal of Englishmen has left this country naked to her enemies. Hence it is not the dependence of the colonies on the army and navy that presents an insoluble problem to the statesmen, but the dependence of the heart of the empire on foreign food.

There is another theory of empire, according to which England is the trustee of the colonies until they arrive at maturity, giving them protection in return for the material advantages she gains by the connection. Unfortunately, people with a microscopic view of Imperial politics remember the one and forget the other. They are oblivious on the wealth, population and resources of the colonies, which they say contribute little to the navy, and less to the army. The whole burden of the defense of the British Empire falls on England; rich and prosperous and vigorous communities overseas are not ashamed to ray on the mother country for protection. This, if true, would be a reproach to us as a race. But is it? Up to a certain time, which is past, the colonies were entitled to the protection of England, and there is not a single power in the world today which would not gladly assume a burden on similar terms. But in the second place, does not this country now owe obligations to their field subjects overseas? The history of the nineteenth century says "No," and goes on such a vein it is impossible to be ignorant of the colonies' demand for an avenue to colonies, holding them to be encumbrances to the mother state. In this way, the colonies, in this spirit of mutual benefit, have been compelled to give up their independence, and to submit to the whims of the mother state. The price the British Empire will have to pay in the twentieth century for the sins of the nineteenth is about to be exacted. The South African war is only the beginning.

In an article on the colonies and the navy, Mr. Baring, the secretary of the late Imperial federation, said that colonies "relied upon the hope that no occasion for defense would arise, and that, if it did, the responsibility for any damage they might suffer would be put upon the United Kingdom." This is a common view, but it has no basis on experience. Colonists have suffered infinitely more from wars into which they have been led by Englishmen than Englishmen have suffered from wars into which they have been led by colonists. The Rafler wars and the Maro wars were incidents compared to the American revolution and the South African war, which were the result of parliamentary influence to England. In truth, a British colony has never yet drawn this country into a great war, and, in all probability, never will. That is not to say the reign of peace has begun for the British Empire. Its circumstances render this impossible. At any time we may be precipitated into a war with an envious neighbor or forced into a world-struggle to maintain the supremacy of the sea. An instance of the first was the war of 1821-14, the nominal cause of which was the Right of Search exercised by England, its real object the inclusion of Canada in the Union, a policy never adopted by the United States up to the present time. It stands alone in the history of the nineteenth century as the one war with a white people which no human foresight on our part could have averted. It was waged, not so much against Canada or the mother country, as against the mother of the Empire. As such it was an Imperial war in the true sense of the term. But the burden of defence of Canada fell, not on England,

who was busily engaged elsewhere, but on the colonial militia, whose success against the whole force of the United States is often forgotten in the side of the water, but never on the other.

Again in 1837-38 Canadian territory

was invaded, this time by filibusters encouraged by American hostility to England. As before, it was the colonial militia that vindicated the outward honor of the empire. The Caribou, a vessel engaged in carrying recruits, supplies, and stores to Canadian rebels, was taken from the American shore by a few daring spirits, led by a Lieutenant in the navy, and destroyed. At once the Americans, whose breaches of neutrality had forced the Canadians to action, set up a howl of indignation, when the British government, with a nervous trepidation characteristic of it, apologized! That is to say, instead of demanding compensation for a gross violation of the law of nations, it expressed penitence to the United States because Canada had refused to stand still for the threat to be cut. In the Fenian raid of 1866, 1870, and 1871, the protection of England was equally conspicuous by its absence. At the very moment armed bands of assassins, trained, organized, and equipped with the knowledge of the American authorities, were threatening the Canadian frontier, the British troops, stationed in Quebec, were withdrawn. Again the Home government refused to demand compensation, though Canada had been put to great expense in repelling the invaders, lives had been lost, and much property destroyed. While admitting their responsibility, the authorities of the Alabama, British ministers tacitly denied the responsibility of the United States for a great offence. In 1874 Canada was obliged to organize the Northwest expedition to disperse bands of American desperadoes who had settled on their frontier. In New Zealand, 20,000 regular troops were withdrawn in the midst of a war they had failed to bring to an end, and the settlers themselves were left to do the work as best they could. In the South African war, New Zealand, in proportion to her population, has sent more men to the front than any other part of the empire, the mother country herself included.

In South Africa, the reckless sentimentalism of England, together with a pronounced unwillingness to face the consequences, has brought the richest province of the empire to the verge of ruin. In 1855 there was surrender of principle; in 1854 there was a surrender of territory after the defeat of General Cathcart at Berea; in 1880 there was a surrender of principle and territory after the defeat of General Colley at Majuba Hill. The recent lengthened campaign was not forced on the British Empire by the inability of a colony to bear the expense of the war, but by a state which had been created and fostered by England. This is to say, the "serpent that stung her" she nourished in her bosom while her own children were left to do the work as best they could. In the South African war, Natal not only contributed large numbers during the Zulu war, and in the first Transvaal war offers of aid were made by the home government, from New South Wales and South Australia. 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